

First Squadron of Cavalry NJ

The Essex Troop



100th Anniversary of the
Mexican Border Campaign
1916-1917

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(Front (cover) USA - Mexican Border marker with U.S. Customs House in the background which appears in A History of the Essex Troop 1925 and recreated here was painted by Professor Todd Doney, Asst. Professor of fine Art and Design at County College of Morris, 2016.

Foreword



Since the exploration, settlement and colonization of the New World began in 1620, the safety, security and survival of those early settlers were community issues that were addressed by armed local citizens that formed local militias of citizen soldiers. On occasion, these local military units banded together to create a formidable defense against intruders and enemies. Serving in the militia was accepted as part of a citizen's responsibility that went hand-in-hand with lawful governance and the preservation of good order. It was in troubled

and dangerous times that these Minute Men provided the first line of defense for the safety and security of the various settlements they represented. This tradition of voluntary service would continue until the Revolutionary War when the Continental Congress created our nation's first standing Army to provide for the common defense of the nation.

It was in 1828 when the visiting Marquis de Lafayette was invited to inspect a militia company in New York that he coined the term Guardia Nazionale and with that the designation of the first citizen soldiers as the National Guard was born. In 1903, the National Guard was formally recognized by the U.S. Congress and federal funds were released and allocated to support the formation of National Guard units in each of the states.

Since those early days and throughout the history of our country, the National Guard has served in peacetime and in war: always ready, always there, an organization that actively supports both state and federal missions and assignments.



Such was the case when C Troop, 1st Cavalry, New Jersey, was mustered into federal service to take its place in the numerous unit formations that would eventually arrive in Douglas, Arizona. Their mission was to man and patrol the border between Mexico and the United States as part of a punitive action undertaken to restore order and protect U.S. citizens and their property against unlawful incursions and outlaw attacks from across the Mexican border.

Boots and Saddles sounded and the Essex Troop would embark to take part in this historical event, thereby helping to complete yet another chapter in the making and preservation of the Greatest Country on Earth. This short pamphlet, in both words and photographs, tells their story as they participated in this chapter of America's history.

William J. Marshall III
Brigadier General, USA (Retired)
Past President, 102nd Cavalry Regiment Association
(The Essex Troop)



Essex Troopers on the Border - The Punitive Expedition of 1916

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the Essex Troop's participation in the Punitive Expedition of 1916, also commonly referred to as the Mexican Border Campaign. The early years of the Mexican Revolution saw numerous violent raids along the U.S.-Mexican border. Bands of armed invaders, composed at times of bandits and even Mexican government troops, attacked a variety of U.S. border towns,

leaving death and destruction in their wake. Historians write that as many as 159 U.S. citizens were killed



either on the border or in Mexico between 1910 and 1915. In 1915 alone, experts estimate that there were 73 separate raids into U.S. territory that ended in the deaths of at least 25 Americans. These incidents resulted in the posting of regular U.S. Army units under Brigadier General John J. Pershing in or near towns along the U.S.-Mexican border.

Despite the fact that many of these firefights involved U.S. troops, American soldiers were initially not allowed to pursue the invaders into Mexico or even return fire across the border.

By 1916, the situation had deteriorated to the point where many people believed that war with Mexico was unavoidable as it became increasingly clear that Mexican authorities were either incapable or unwilling to take action to preserve border integrity and insure the safety of American citizens that were unfortunate enough to be residing in the affected areas.





PROCLAMATION
\$5,000⁰⁰ **REWARD**




FRANCISCO (PANCHITO) VILLA

ALSO \$1,000. REWARD FOR ARREST OF
 CANDELARIO CERVANTES, PABLO LOPEZ,
 FRANCISCO BELTRAN, MARTIN LOPEZ

ANY INFORMATION LEADING TO HIS APPREHENSION WILL
 BE REWARDED

CHIEF OF POLICE
 Columbus
 New Mexico

MARCH 9, 1916

Francisco (Pancho) Villa (Born Jose Doroteo Arango Arambula; 5 June 1878 - 20 July 1923) (Third from the right in the above photograph).

Villa was the Mexican Revolutionary general in the northern Mexican State of Chihuahua. He lead a raid into the border Town of Columbus, New Mexico in 1916, sparking the military response by the United States Government, which dispatched General John J. Pershing and more than 100,000 United States Troops to the Mexican Border and the interior of Mexico



On March 16, 1916, a large band of approximately 500 armed outlaws led by Francisco "Poncho" Villa crossed the border from Mexico and raided the town of Columbus, New Mexico.

In the raid, Villa's invaders attacked a camp composed of 553 troopers of the U.S. 13th Cavalry that was stationed in and near the town. During the raid,

8 civilians and 7 soldiers were killed and 8 additional troopers were wounded. After the fire-fight ended, 69 dead raiders were found in the area.



The next day, two U.S. cavalry troops were granted permission to chase Villa and his bandits about 15 miles into Mexico. It was estimated that the skirmishes during the chase resulted in the death of an additional 70 raiders. Over 22 days, one column of the 13th Cavalry reportedly travelled 516 miles through Mexico in search of Villa and his raiders.

It became apparent to leadership in Washington that additional troops would be needed to eliminate the threat and stabilize the border region, but a nationwide recruiting effort failed to raise more than about 1200 new recruits.

On June 18, 2016, President Woodrow Wilson took action and ordered that National Guard forces be activated and mobilized and by the end of July approximately 112,000 of the 159,000 U.S. troops deployed on the border were Guardsmen.

Despite the heat and sandstorms of the wasteland area involved, the geography of the border areas were found to be somewhat ideal for the conduct of mounted cavalry operations. New Jersey Guardsmen were reportedly the first troops to be called up for border action. In response to the President's order, Troops A and C of the Essex Troop began to assemble at the Roseville Avenue Armory in Newark to prepare for deployment. By the morning of June 21, both troops were ready for the first phase of deployment by reporting to the State Camp at Sea Girt where they were joined by Troops B and D.



All four troops made camp at the Buckalew Farm in nearby Manasquan. The troopers immediately began the training and instruction of new and old members alike and about 400 new cavalry and artillery horses had to be prepped for military duty.

On Monday, June 26, Troops A and C of the Essex Troop were ordered to proceed by rail to Texas for border assignment. A contingent of 194 Essex Troop officers and men with 204 horses and 24 mules departed by train for Philadelphia at Noon on June 27, 1916.

This movement required the utilization of 11 stock cars, 2 gondolas, eight coach cars, 1 baggage car and 5 box cars. Troops B and D also received movement orders and departed about a week later. The train carrying Troops A and C were routed via Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Memphis, Little Rock, Fort Reno, Amarillo, El Paso, and finally Douglas, AZ.

While in Pittsburgh on June 28, the troopers received typhoid inoculations and the horses were unloaded, exercised, fed and watered. The horses were also unloaded again in Memphis. All along the route, the Essex Troop received cheers, food, flowers, candies and well wishes by inhabitants of towns along the tracks. When travelling between El Paso and Douglas, the train passed through Columbus, New Mexico, the site of Villa's destructive raid on March 16. At this point in the journey, ammunition was handed out and armed guards were placed on the platforms between the railcars.

The Essex Troop arrived in Douglas, AZ early on July 4 with the desert temperature well above 110 degrees. Troopers pitched camp about a half mile west of Douglas and the same distance from the Mexican border. The camp was subjected to strong sulphur fumes that came from two copper smelters located nearby.

Shortly after arriving, heavy rains turned the camp into a thick sea of sandy mud, making it necessary for the troopers to spend a number of weeks constructing a drainage system for the camp.



It was completed just in time for additional hot, dry weather to set in. Making matters even worse, the wet weather resulted in an onslaught of flies that swarmed over mess kits, bed rolls, and everything else.

The camp was finally put in order and made relatively comfortable, and the men gradually got acclimated to the hot and dry Arizona climate. Once the camp was established, a large contingent of Essex Troopers would head into town almost every evening to make the Hotel Gadsden

their unofficial headquarters. Troopers frequented the hotel so often that the dining room of the hotel was sometimes referred to as the Essex Troop Club.

In addition to almost daily training, the first real taste of cavalry action came in September when a sham battle was ordered between Troops C and B. Troop C was sent out with orders to capture a wagon train being escorted by Troop B.



Railroad map showing the Essex Troop deployment route to and from the Southwest



About 10 miles from camp, Troop C established a perfect ambush location and their presence remained undetected by scouts sent out by Troop B. Multiple rifle volleys from cover by Troop C followed by a fast moving mounted pistol charge served to effectively defeat Troop B.

Later in September, troops of the 1st U.S. Infantry were ordered home and their departure required that the New Jersey 1st Cavalry Squadron conduct extensive day and night mounted patrols of the First Infantry's vacant camp site.

Shortly, the Essex Troop heard rumors that they too were about to be ordered home but instead the squadron received orders to break camp and conduct a sixty-mile journey across the desert to Fort Huachuca, at the time the home of the 10th Cavalry who were still in Mexico with General Pershing's column. The Essex Troop left Douglas on September 14 and arrived at Fort Huachuca on September 17.

Watering places in route were few and far between. Routes of march and camp sites had to be carefully selected so that there would be sufficient water for more than 300 men and their horses. During the second day of the journey, Troop C met a troop of regular cavalry in yet another sham battle and once again emerged victorious.

The excursion to Fort Huachuca gave the Essex Troop a true taste of cavalry life. The Essex Troop spent two days at Fort Huachuca. The highlight of their short stay was the outdoor swimming pool at the post. The pool was actually the largest single body of water that the Essex Troopers had seen during their entire tour of duty on the border! The Essex Troop then conducted another sixty-mile return march to Douglas, AZ.



THE POOL

First Troop, N. G. N. E. Armory, Newark, N. J.



Roseville Avenue Armory in Newark as depicted in 1910

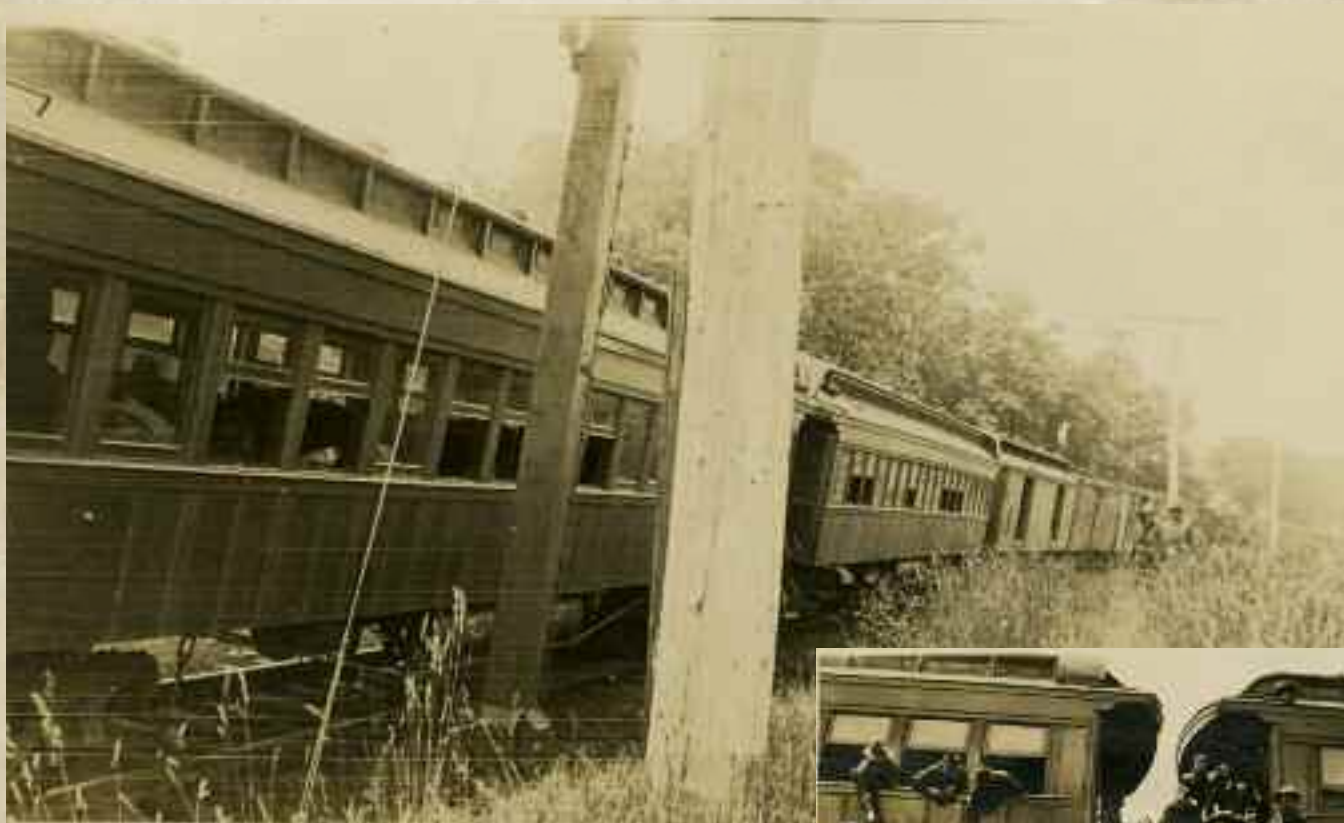
Official orders for the return of the 1st Squadron from their border duty assignment came early in October. All mounts were turned in to the army Quartermaster's office in Douglas. The scarcity of available railroad equipment caused delays in the loading and departure of the Essex troopers until October 7. On October 15, 1916, the Essex Troop finally arrived at the Central Railroad Station in Newark where they were greeted by the Newark Police band and members of the Essex Troop Veteran Troop.

The Essex Troop then marched to the Roseville Avenue Armory in Newark on foot. Members of the troop were mustered out of Federal service within a week of their return to Newark. Their border service helped prepare the Essex Troop and their leadership for the next wartime role they were destined to fulfill. Just nine months later in July, 1917, the Essex Troop was once again called to Federal active service as part of the 29th Infantry Division and deployed to Europe for service in World War I.





Open air mess area at National Guard Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ prior to deployment of Essex Troop to Arizona in July 1916. (Picture donated by Sherry Williams)



Passenger cars just outside of Stubenville, Ohio while enroute to Douglas, Arizona



Local residents from Paris Tennessee greet the Jersey Cavalrymen



Essex Troop
squad tent at
Douglas, AZ
encampment



Essex Troopers outside typical squad tent at Douglas, AZ encampment



Private William H. Schofield Jr. enjoying a smoke in Douglas, AZ (Picture donated by Sherry Williams)



1916 Mack AC Bulldog affectionately called the "Landships"



Squadron Ambulance, a Ford Model TT pickup truck



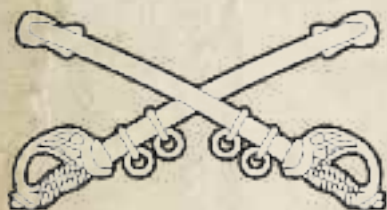
Cartoon by Clifford Berryman; American Editorial Cartoonist and Pulitzer Prize winner for cartooning (1944). This cartoon reflects the sentiment of the American people concerning the border campaign.



1884-1885. NINETEEN PLAZA, SITE OF THE FIRST HOUSE IN EL PASO. 1885.

SEVEN HILL BUILDING AND HOTEL WHEEL.

This postcards
are from the
collection
of Private
Samuel Wilde,
that he
collected
during his
deployment
to the Mexican
Border in 1916



WESTBROOK HOTEL, FT. WORTH.



11422. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, EL PASO, TEXAS





Jack's Place was a small local store that allowed Troopers to purchase tobacco, personal items, occasional beer and postage stamps for mailing post cards home. The cost of a stamp was \$.01 and mail usually took seven days to reach New Jersey. Most notes were written in pencil, as ink pens were very expensive in 1916. (Picture donated by Sherry Williams)



Memo from headquarters warning all soldiers to avoid the local "Red Light District" in Douglas, AZ



Downtown 8th Street, Douglas, AZ



Business district in Douglas, AZ



Cavalry basic issue items (BII)
carefully maintained...cleaned, polished,
aired out and accounted for.

(Left) Essex Trooper with Cavalry basic
issue items (BII). The saddle is a McClellan
style used by the U.S. Army from 1850 to
1940. The rifle is a Springfield 1903 (cal-
iber 30.06), along with a horse blanket, sad-
dlebags, canteen, rope, pup tent, bayonet,
and side arm (either a Colt .38 special re-
volver model 1899, or Colt 1911 .45
automatic).



(Above right) One of the many forced marches conducted throughout the
Arizona countryside. Many of these exercises were conducted over several
days, forcing the "Boys from Jersey" to live off the land.



Another forced march in Arizona's hot desert sun, these marches were conducted for many miles along the USA-Mexico border to guard against additional border crossings by Mexican bandits.



Corporal Frederick C. Noyes of Troop C, 1st Squadron
Relaxing during border patrol operations



Forced marches involved all types of terrain, rough, semi-improved roads and rocky areas.



Temporary field quarters...the two-man "Pup Tent." Each trooper carried one half of the tent along with a set of poles and tent pegs. Soldiers were living in the desert in very close quarters.



(Below center) Life in the field...Open fires were used to heat individual rations such as coffee and tea and perhaps for boiling local water for personal sanitation and laundering purposes.



Road near Douglas, Arizona leading to a Mexican Border crossing with a Mexican Customs House shown in the center of the photo.



Road near Douglas, Arizona leading to a Mexican Border crossing with a Mexican Customs House shown in the center of the photo.



1st Squad Troop C 1907
at the Mexican border

(Mack) Malcolm D.B. Hunter Cpl

Walton Cox

Norm Smith

Ralph Gethausen

W.D.S.

"Bossie" Craig M. Chure

Newell Wood

Clinton Van C.

James Rennie (clerk)



1st Squad Troop C, First Cavalry, New Jersey



1st Squad Troop C mounted



Each Troop was assigned a team of blacksmiths and saddlers to care for the three hundred mounts assigned to the squadron. New unbroken horses were received weekly and required special handling and training.

Each new mount assigned to the squadron usually required a "Break In" period to get the horse accustomed to the saddle and equipment and, finally, the soldier that would ride it. Weeks after arriving at the squadron, the new horse would undergo riding command training and trained to perform specific actions required by Army Cavalry mounts.





New mounts required training in all areas of cavalry equestrian operations. Lots of time and effort were spent on verbal commands from riders and other riders' signals from the saddle.



After many long and patient hours of training, feeding, and healthcare, the new mount was ready to join the ranks of the Squadron.



In the modern mechanized Army, soldiers conduct equipment inspections known as "before, during and after" inspections. In 1916, the typical Cavalry soldier had his own daily version of these inspections that involved the feeding, grooming, and health care inspection of his mount as well as his own personal equipment.

CALLING HIS BLUFF

While the New Jersey National Guard was recently mobilizing at Sea Girt, a wiry, sun-bronzed westerner strolled into the quarters of the First Cavalry Troop and wanted to enlist. He announced himself as Joe Fisher, expert bronco-buster. At the time the troopers were having no end of trouble with a consignment of peppery mustangs, and Joe was given a job and a uniform at once.

Into the town of Douglas, Ariz., there rode a few evenings ago a troop of First Cavalry, N. G. N. J. They stopped along the main street. J. Fisher was among those present. In the crowd of civilians that lounged near by was a Mexican cowboy. Directly he began scoffing in a loud voice at the horsemanship of the guardsmen and ended up by offering \$15 to any of them who could stay on a real horse for five minutes.

Joe Fisher quietly strolled over and requested the Mexican to produce his real horse. The crowd, composed chiefly of Mexicans, grinned at the prospect of seeing the guardsman bite the dust; the scoffing Mexican led up a tough little bronco with a fiery and malignant eye. There followed a battle during which the bronco exhausted his repertoire of bucking tricks and added a few extemporaneously, but Joe stuck like a leech. At the end of ten minutes he dismounted to collect his money.

At once the Mexican became half insolent, half apologetic. He explained that he had only been fooling, that he had never had \$15 in his life. Joe grimly opined that in that case he would take the fighting bronco back to camp with him. The Mexican's right hand moved toward his hip, but the right hand of Joe Fisher was swifter. Argument finally replaced threatened gun-play, and the Mexican collected \$9 from his friends. This he offered to Trooper Fisher. Joe took the \$9 and the horse, informing the Mexican that the latter would be returned upon the receipt of \$6.

A few days later a dusty and humble Mexican walked into camp and handed over \$6 to Joe Fisher. He also fastened his shifty eyes upon Joe and muttered with something like admiration:

"Damn stubborn man. Good rider, too."





Along with the three hundred horses assigned to the Squadron, there were

also thirty-two mules assigned. These hearty animals pulled the cook, blacksmith, supply and medical wagons of the squadron.



There were eight wagons assigned to the squadron that were allocated out to the cook, supply and medical sections. These wagons were in addition to the wagons assigned to each Troop.



Squadron Wagon Train traveling by road as the horse cavalry rode overland through the Arizona territory. By this time, Captain Hobart B. Brown commanded the Squadron. The troop's Train Commander might have been the Squadron Executive Officer, Herman H. Bertram.



How to shoe a mule; this was apparently not a safe or easy task, so different methods were needed in order to avoid being kicked into next week!



(Right) Three hundred horses require many hours of care, including "mucking" the horse manure. Reports indicate that the accumulating piles of manure became a serious problem for the squadron and the brigade. At one point, the brigade was forced to issue specific detailed instructions on how best to gather up and dispose of the manure. The primary fear was potential contamination of the few available water sources.





Complaints received from residents of Douglas, AZ involving numerous sightings of naked Troopers swimming in nearby rivers and streams. The Jersey Boys apparently took every opportunity to cool off and escape the high temperatures of the Arizona desert, apparently to the dismay of the local residents.



Troopers took almost any opportunity to try to cool off from the high Arizona desert heat. (Picture donated by Sherry Williams)

OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS ARIZONA DISTRICT
Douglas, Arizona
Sept 25-1916

From Acting District Adjutant
To Commanding Officer, New Jersey Troop.
Subject: Bathing of Trooper.

1. It is reported that enlisted men have been seen bathing naked in the neighborhood of the C & A Schoolhouse. While there is no objection to such an act, there is no stream in the vicinity of Douglas that is suitable for bathing, and such practice must not be tolerated.

By Command of Brigadier General Davis.
S. J. Forney
Major, Infantry
Acting District Adjutant.

1st Col.
Headquarters, New Jersey Troop, Fort Huachuca, Arizona Sept. 25, 1916
To Commanding Officer 1st Cavalry Division

1. It is directed that the practice of bathing in above mentioned stream be discontinued, and attention is invited to the fact that no stream in vicinity of Douglas is suitable for bathing purposes.

By Order of Sols At All The Foreman.
SEP 27 1916
S. J. Forney
Capt. Act. Dist. Adjutant.





Each soldier had to maintain his individual marksmanship skills with the Springfield 1903 30.06 rifle and officers were required to also maintain their marksmanship skills with either the relatively new M1911 .45 caliber pistol or the 1899 Colt .38 Special revolver.



One requirement during rifle practice was that each Trooper worked the pits, raising and lowering the targets as other troopers went through the live firing exercises.





Medics standby on the rifle range at Douglas Encampment using a Ford Model TT truck which cost the U.S. Government approximetly \$600



Troopers underwent daily inspections while in encampment. This is an excellent photo of the Springfield 1903 30.06 rifle. This rifle was part of the Army weapons inventory from 1903 through 1945.



Troopers and horses spent time each day on the picket line in the Troop and Squadron areas. Daily activities included wagon maintenance, horse care, and equipment maintenance and riding, command and maneuver lessons for both Trooper and horse.



New Jersey Brigade Motorpool showing the fleet of Mac Trucks



G Street in Douglas, Arizona - 1916

Headquarters Arizona District,
Douglas, Arizona,
Sept. 26, 1916.

Memorandum:

Subject: Heavy Traffic, Douglas, Arizona.

1. Trucks and teams pertaining to Camps here will avoid using 10th Street and G Avenue, Douglas. Travel on these streets is permitted only when necessary to reach places of business located thereon.



By command of Brigadier General Davis:

F. J. Morrow.

Major, Infantry,
Acting District Adjutant.

REC'D HQ DIST OF ARIZ. SEP 28 1916

Memo issued by Brigade Headquarters restricting
military traffic in Douglas, AZ.



Picture postcard from
Douglas, Arizona - 1916



OFFICE HONORARY MUSTERING OFFICERS
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

123

Douglas, Arizona;
4 October 1916.

FROM: Senior Assistant Mustering Officer.

TO: Commanding Officers of organizations ordered to proceed
to home stations for muster-out.

SUBJECT: Preparations for muster-out.

1. It is suggested and recommended that commanding officers
of organizations ordered to their home stations for mus-
ter-out, detail an officer to appear at the Office of the Mustering
Staff, District of Arizona, for the purpose of obtaining such
information as may be available in that office, concerning the de-
tails of muster-out.

2. It is believed that accuracy and expedition will be fur-
treated if organization prepare as far as possible in ad-
vance for the necessary steps to be taken in the muster-out of the
service of the United States.

123/456

OCT 4 1916

[Signature]
Captain 2nd Infantry.

[Handwritten signature]

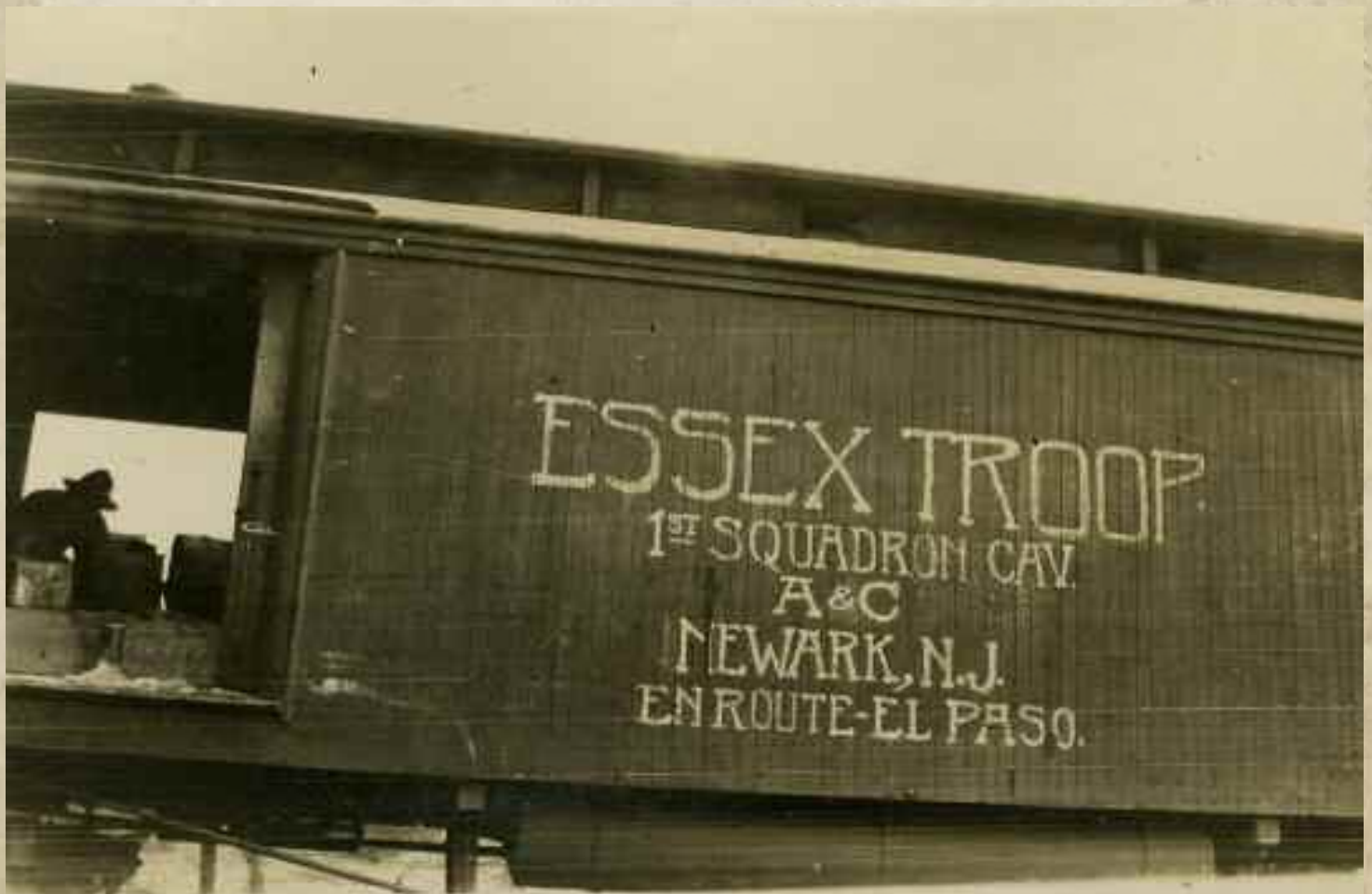
C. A. [unclear] Cavalry M. S.



Private M.R. Pankratrte, Company A, 22nd U.S. Infantry and Private Simon Montes, 3rd Company, 20th Battalion, Mexico, in 1916 performing the same mission along the border and separated by inches.



After disembarking from the train in Central Railroad Station in Newark, NJ, the Squadron paraded down Roseville Avenue to the Essex Troop Armory in Newark. The Newark Police Marching Band provided an escort from the rail station to the armory. Within a week, all Essex Troopers mustered out of federal service.



Prior to returning home to New Jersey, the First Squadron NJ transferred from Douglas, AZ to Ft Huachuca, AZ and finally returned to Newark in October 1916.



Private William H Scohfield
at Ft Huachuca, AZ in 1916
(Photo donated by
Sherry Williams)



An interesting experiment by the Department of the Army was to incorporate camels into the operation along the border. The squadron transferred to Texas before the camels were issued to the assigned units.
(Picture donated by Sherry Williams)



Each Troop had assigned a Mess Section manned by mostly black soldiers; unfortunately, this was contrary to the standards of the day set by the Department of the Army.



New Jersey National Guard,
Headquarters 1st Brigade,
Douglas, Arizona,
July, 8th, 1916

From Brigade Adjutant General, N.J.N.G.
To G. O.
Subject The following telegram for your information.

Fort San Houston, Texas, June 27th, 1916
Capt. CARMELO KNOSHA
Eleventh Infantry Douglas, Arizona

War Department directs that no negro cooks for white companies organized militia can be accepted therefore they will not be mustered in period if already mustered in action will be wired later.

Wolfe
Chief Mustering Officer

Many of the Mess Sections assigned to the New Jersey battalions and squadrons were manned by black soldiers, who were mustered into federal service contrary to Army regulations in force at the time. Records indicate that the First Squadron disregarded this memo and the New Jersey cooks remained on active federal service and returned home when the squadron mustered out in October 1916.



**Army Regulation
600-8-22**

**5-31. Mexican Border
Service Medal**

This medal was established by an Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (40 Stat 873). It was awarded for service between 9 May 1916 and 24 March 1917, or with the Mexican Border Patrol between 1 January 1916 and 6 April 1917, to persons not eligible for the Mexican Service Medal





Private Samuel H. Wilde, Troop C, 1st Squadron,
at the U.S. - Mexican Border in 1916

noted 1/27/16
S. H. Wilde,
Page 27
East Orange

**Wall Street Broker,
 Philatelist, Dies
 at 72**

Samuel H. Wilde of 21 Dodd St., East Orange, Wall St. broker and amateur philatelist, died after a month's illness Saturday in Orange Memorial Hospital. He was 72.

He was connected with brokerage firms since he was graduated from Lafayette College in 1907 and for the last 24 years with A. M. Kidder & Co.

Mr. Wilde was born in East Orange in the homestead of his family, early settlers. The Wilde house was two doors from the present residence. Other Wilde property at Dodd and Meadow Sts. became the site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilde at the age of 10 sang the first solo in that church.

He was a sergeant in the Essex Troop when it went to the Mexican border in 1916, and later in World War I in Europe.

Mr. Wilde was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity, Hyatt Lodge, F&AM, of Brooklyn, and the Philatelic Society. He had large collection of stamps and specialized in United States issues.

He leaves two sisters, the Misses Eva B. and Gertrude, both of the home address.

The funeral will be from the home with services Wednesday at 11 a.m. in St. Paul's Church.

WILDE Samuel H., of East Orange, on January 25, 1933, brother of Eva B. and Gertrude I. Wilde. Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Prospect St. and Renshaw Ave., East Orange, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends may call at his home, 21 Dodd St., on Tuesday.



Obituary of Private Samuel Wilde. Without his efforts in creating and maintaining a detailed scrap book and photo journal while serving in the Essex Troop on the Mexican Border we would not have many of these pictures to share.

**HEADQUARTERS
 FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY
 Mexican Border Campaign July 1916**

Major William A. Byrant

First Lieutenant Herman H. Bertram

First Lieutenant Louis D. Kilgus

TROOP A

FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY

Mexican Border Campaign July 1916

Captain Russell P. Freeman

First Lieutenant Walter R. Boyd

Second Lieutenant George E. Wilkinson

First Sergeant George H. Haines

Quartermaster-Sergeant Herbert P. Hill

Stable-Sergeant Adrian L. Bahler

SERGEANTS

David S. Bingham
James A. K. Marshall
Philip H. Hedges

CORPORALS

Robert Q. Keasbey
Frederic W. Bryant
Edwin C. Feigenspan
Edward A. Hermann
Charles O. Wheeler
Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.
Thomas W. Morrell

TRUMPETERS

Harry Rawnsley
Delwyn Y. Robertson

FARRIER

James Lewis

HORSESHOER

Charles Fitzgibbon

SADDLER

Emmet R. O'cott

PRIVATEs

Richard J. Adams
Clifford W. Ailsopp
Collier W. Baird
Edgar W. Bergen
Paul G. Blanchet
William G. Bond
Samuel Bonnell

Charles Brewster
Harold DeB. Brock
William J. Burke
Hardy J. Bush
Russell B. Cahill
William F. Campbell
Michael N. Chanalas
Frank M. Child
Edward A. Clingen
Francis P. Conlon
John F. Conroy, Jr.
Morris S. Daniels, Jr.
Otis Davey
Henry C. Duk, Jr.
Daniel A. Dugan, Jr.
Harold B. Earle
Chetwood Elliott
Harvey Emrich
Edward A. Everett, Jr.
Stuart M. Firth
Henry W. Foulds
Francis P. Freeman
John B. Gardner
John A. Garvin
Walter A. Goertz
James Guaraglia
Arthur H. Hart
John Hitchcock
George S. Howell
John L. S. Joralemon
Harold C. Kirchner
William N. Kirk
Lawrence E. Kocher
John G. Krueger
Charles H. Lake

Alfred E. Leadbeater
Robert B. McEwan, Jr.
Eugene McGonnell
Eugene B. McLaughlin
Gerald McLaughlin
Stephen J. Mecker, Jr.
Raymond I. Mount Alfred
F. G. Nowakoski
John H. Nutting
Edmond V. O'Brien
Thomas Potter
Thomas J. Ryan
Thomas J. Shryock
Charles G. Slauson
Edwin Smith
Jerome T. Smith
Raymond Smith
Arthur H. Squier
John B. Stuart
Joseph C. Thoms
Logan O. Timberlake
Henry W. Trimble
Albert L. Ulbrich
John S. Voorhees
Ernest A. Walbridge
Ernest H. Winter

TROOP B
FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY
Mexican Border Campaign July 1916

Captain William A. Patterson

First Lieutenant Joseph Swannell

Second Lieutenant Robert A. Kennedy

First Sergeant Harry J. Baskey

Quartermaster-Sergeant Albert Van Kelst

Stable-Sergeant William T. McDarvell

SERGEANTS

Charles L. Reckless
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 John L. Schauck

HORSESHOERS

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 Obie Cauk

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COOKS

Felix Seintaugelo
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Leo McKee

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John H. Burns

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Herbert Scott

Herman Shutts

Lloyd I. Sickles

Paul Stenzel, Jr.

Arthur W. Stilwell

George Schwenzer

Valentine Sherry

William Seaman

TROOP C

FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY

Mexican Border Campaign July 1916

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First Sergeant Joseph H. Lccour, Jr.

Mess-Sergeant William H. Stucky Supply-Sergeant Ralph L. O'Hara

Stable-Sergeant Edward F. G. Taff

SERGEANTS

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Phincas G. Staunton
Paul P. Lee
Kenneth R. Smith

CORPORALS

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Douglas D. Schouler
Cecil C. Agate
John Kean
Malcolm D. B. Hunter
Frederick C. Noyes
Maurice P. Niven
James H. Husk

COOKS

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Pearl W. Carter

FARRIER

Thomas Matthews

HORSESHOER

Elmer C. Fischer

SADDLER

Robert D. Trott

WAGONER

Dennis Deasey

TEAMSTER

William A. Kopia

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Richard C. Anthony
Robert Y. Barkley
Samuel C. Bartlett
Robert B. Bradley
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Herbert C. Cawley
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Walton W. Cox
John R. Currier
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James S. Dennis
Preston D. Gardner
Leland B. Garretson
Frederick W. Giese
Edgar B. Grier, Jr.
August Hahne, Jr.
Nathaniel A. Hanau
Ralph W. Harrison
George L. Harvey
Edwin Hays
Frank H. Hermann
George B. Hoffman
Warren B. Holmes
Henry Iselin
Henry M. Jackson
George W. Knight
Craig McClure, Jr.
John A. Miller, Jr.
Henry G. Morewood
Cornelius Murray
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Nelson R. Perry
Malcolm G. Pierson
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Walker I. Weed
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Nelson S. Whitney
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Samuel H. Wilde
Harry S. Wilder
Richard H. Williams, Jr.
George A. Williamson

TROOP D
FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY
Mexican Border Campaign July 1916

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First Lieutenant Daniel Runkle Second Lieutenant James M. Charles

First Sergeant Brown Rolston

Mess-Sergeant Justinian H. Mellick Stable-Sergeant Sherman B. Joost

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 William A. Cherry
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 Lewis J. Cahill
 John Calder, Jr.
 Hugh M. Cook
 Wells H. Creager
 John H. Dalrymple
 Myron S. Davis
 Edward R. Dawson
 Milton D. Dilts
 Chas. Duclo
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 Frank H. Fox
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102nd Cavalry Squadron Returns to the Border in 2006

Operation Jump Start

Operation Jump Start was a military operation announced by President George W. Bush in May 2006 to aid U.S. Customs and Border Patrol.

The operation called for the deployment of National Guard troops along the United States - Mexico border to reinforce the border security and construction of a border fence.

President George W. Bush wrote a memorandum of agreement between officials in the Department of Defense and the governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas as well as Mexico.

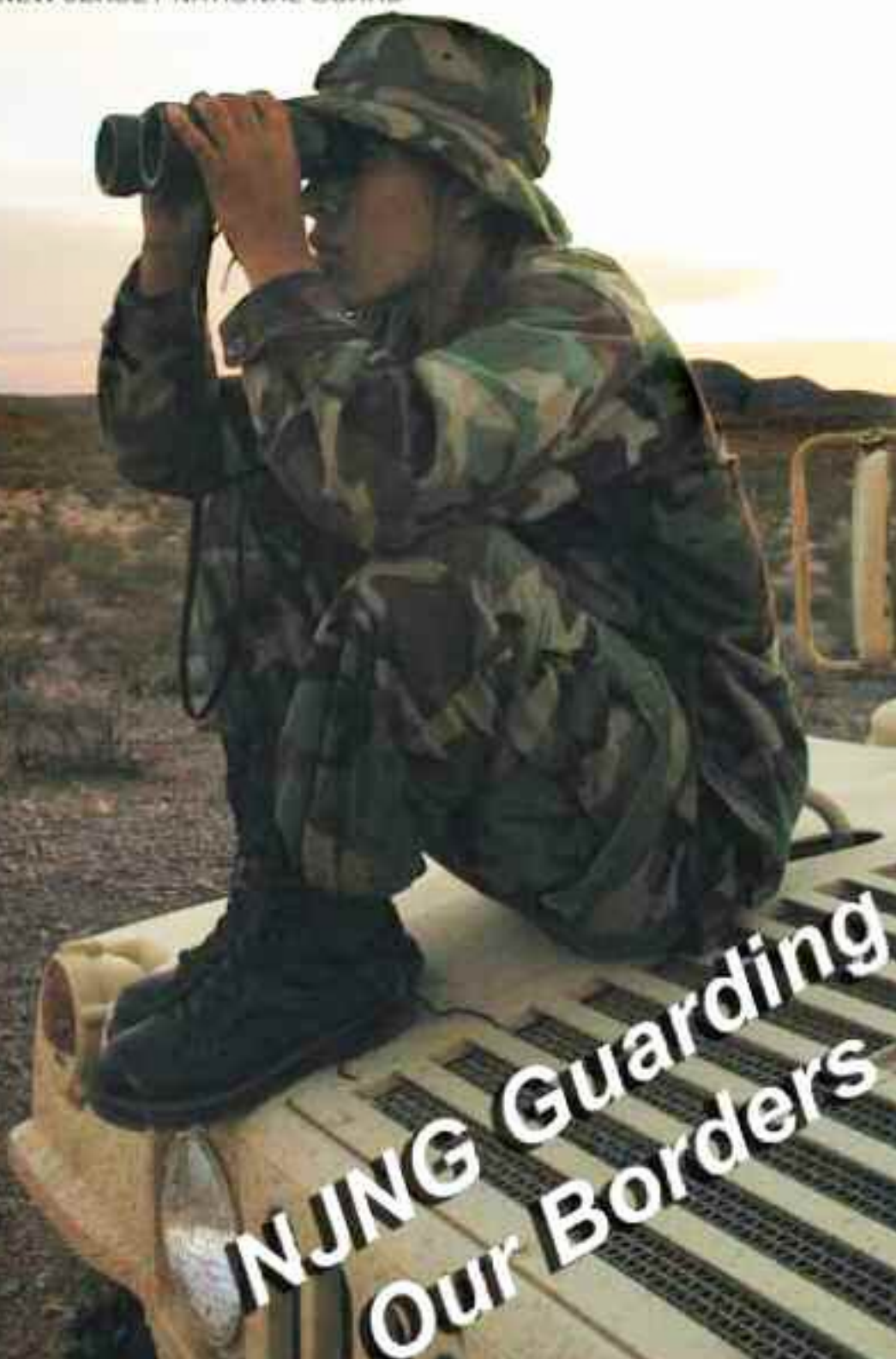


National Guard soldiers were not involved in law enforcement activities due to the political aspect of the US military on the US/Mexico border. The mission of the National Guard Troops was to support the U.S. Customs and U.S. Border Patrol agencies with administrative, observational and intelligence gathering capacities, and civil engineering projects.

Military operations for Operation Jump Start included primarily observing and reporting, these duties allowed the USC&BP to free up numerous agents to field units.

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**NJNG Guarding
Our Borders**

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ant Officers

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Cover: Border Watch

Pvt. Wilber Regalado, B Troop, 2-102nd Reconnaissance Surveillance Targeting Acquisition, scans the New Mexico horizon during his recent tour for Operation Jump Start. Photo by Capt. Jon Powers, 44MPAD.

Inside Cover: Looking South

NJNG members meet with U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents on the U.S.-Mexico border in preparation for New Jersey's participation in Operation Jump Start. Soldiers will man observation posts similar to the one above, utilizing optical and video sensors enabling them to observe individuals crossing the border. Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Robert Stephenson, NJDMVA/PA.

Guardlife

NEW JERSEY SETS STANDARD FOR OPERATION JUMP START



Photos and story by Capt. Jon Powers, 444MPAD

B Troop, 2nd Battalion, 102nd Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Target, Acquisition conduct classes outdoors while stationed

in Las Playas, N.M. The rotation to the border observation sites allowed for unit training and rest between shifts.

More than 200 Soldiers of the 3rd Battalion, 112th Field Artillery; 2nd Battalion, the 102nd Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Target, Acquisition and the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry along with medical support from Army and Air Guard units volunteered for Operation Jump Start (OJS) in New Mexico, an alternative to the traditional annual training.

From July 21 to August 10, New Jersey provided the first rotational unit for OJS, and as the first, set the standard for other states to follow. While some Soldiers and Airmen stayed for two weeks in Deming, others remained for the full three weeks in Las Playas.

During that time, the Garden State contingent supported the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) effort at established sites as the CBP's "eyes and ears" in the "Boot Heel" of New Mexico (so named for its shape on a map). The Soldiers served on Entry Identification Teams - a mix of personnel, technology and infrastructure providing the CBP more flexibility to apprehend undocumented aliens and drug runners in their effort to improve the quality of life in nearby communities.

The Boot Heel region has a Jekyll and Hyde quality. In the daytime it is sweltering and dead. Only at night does the desert turn cool and alive. A single constant remained, the innumerable footprints from the people trying to illegally

enter the United States. While every Soldier has his own story, these two represent the full spectrum of experiences Task Force New Jersey encountered. One was an active and thrilling pursuit while the other was a lesson on humanity in the framework of duty.

First Lieutenant Vincent Tirri had just begun his shift. "I thought to myself: Oh man, this may be a boring night. Then there they were." Through the FLIR (forward looking infra-red) Tirri saw more than a dozen figures in the illuminated green monitor. The figures on the screen were at least 2,000 meters away. "They looked just like troops in the simulator marching in a line."

"I called the next site with the SINGARS radio and asked them to relay the message," 1st Lt. Chung Leo recalled. Soon, a CBP officer responded and confirmed that the images on the FLIR were people and immediately called for back-up.

The rolling terrain complicated the effort. "We would lose them, pick them up and lose them again as they moved through the hills, they were moving quick," said Tirri. Highway 9, a few miles north of where the UDAs were spotted, offered the chance at escape in a waiting automobile or to cross the road and disappear in terrain rugged enough to hide from both the FLIR and the CBP.

Several CBP officers arrived and parked their trucks

I can't get the look on their faces out of my mind, the sadness that they had to go home – home to nothing. Pfc. Isaias Castillo



First Lieutenant Vincent Tirri, right, from the 2-102nd RSTA discusses a suspicious dust cloud with Senior Border Patrol Agent Adrian Miranda at one of the entry identification sites manned by N.J. Army Guard Soldiers. Tirri was part of the shift that identified 19 undocumented aliens and assisted Border Protection Agents in their detention.

along the highway. Lee continued guiding them onto the image – and then the ghostly green figures were gone.

"We lost them for too long so I moved to a hilltop about 400 meters away," said Tirri. He and the officer resumed the search using the command laser unit, to recognize the thermal patterns of a human. Lee remained at the FLIR and cooperated with Spc. Anthony Larobina, at a different site, to find the group very near Highway 9.


Now the CBP officers got out of their trucks and began searching acres of desert without success. It was too dark to see anyone. Finally, one of the officers radioed he had found some boot prints and another said he had heard footsteps running south. With the coordinated instructions from the three sites the CBP officers were guided to 19 UDAs hiding in a gully, almost invisible from a distance – except to the military systems used to detect them.

Pfc. Isaias Castillo and Staff Sgt. Gene Kuhar also had an eventful shift, yet completely different from Tirri and Lee. In the hours after sunrise a single man approached their site and asked for help.

"I noticed a man behind us, about 100 yards away walking up the road. I knew right away who he was, he was muddy, wet and looked exhausted." Kuhar informed CBP about the contact. The previous day's rain created problems for everyone. "Because of the rain the Border Patrol had to drive to a different point close by and walk to us."

Speaking Spanish, Castillo ordered the man to stop a safe distance away. "I asked him who he was and what he was doing, he immediately told me he was with a group of people and they needed help. The man then signaled to them and like gophers from their holes more than 20 people emerged from the brush. Castillo ordered the group to approach in a single file and face away from the site. Abandoned by their "Coyote" – the human trafficker they paid to lead them into the US – they wandered the desert, lost throughout the night. The Soldiers offered water to the group and waited for the CBP to come and pick them up. Many in the group expressed their thanks for the kindness. "They had no idea where they were, they found a road and followed it, and that brought them to us," said Castillo. "It was obvious how tired they were, I can't get the look on their faces out of my mind, the sadness that they had to go home – home to nothing."

"After being down there, seeing that end of the problem, the struggle they go through to get here and realizing they paid their life savings to do it, I understand why they do it but I still don't agree with it," reflected Kuhar.

Thus more than three dozen people were returned to Mexico, and here is the last contradiction of OJS: the way success is measured. Although it would seem that the numbers of UDAs spotted and turned over to the Border patrol officers stand as the marker of success, the true success lays in the quiet night when Soldiers saw no one at all. The visible deterrence keeping the desert as it should be – deserted. 



Sgt. Carlos Sierra (left) using the command laser unit and Pvt. Wilber Regalado (right) with binoculars scan the desert from their vantage point on an Avenger HUMVEE.



Soldiers of Troop A and B stand at the border displaying the New Jersey state flag during Operation Jump Start in 2006 in New Mexico (Photo donated by Captain Ryan Hardy)



New Jersey soldiers pose once again at the US-Mexican border on horseback in 2006. The Army at the time was in transition from the older Battle Dress Uniform (BDU) to the newer Army Camouflage Uniform (ACU). Captain Ryan Hardy is on the right as the current 102nd Squadron Administrative Officer and grandson of First Sergeant Frank J. Hardy of Troop A, 38th Squadron, 102nd Cavalry during WW II. (Photo donated by Captain Ryan Hardy)

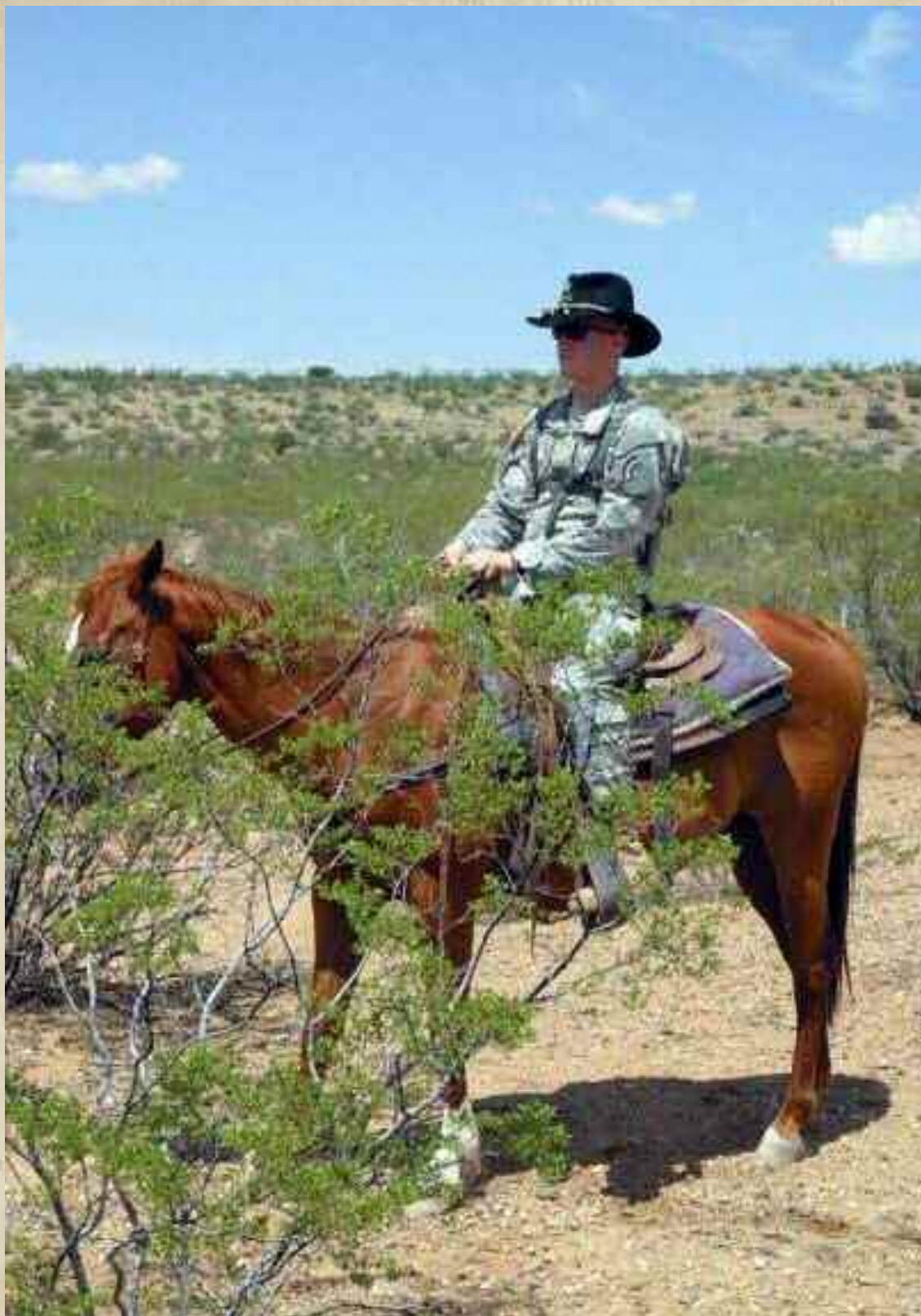


New Jersey soldiers in
2006 overlooking the
U.S.- Mexican border
(Photo donated by
Captain Ryan Hardy)



Night sky over the border
(Photo donated by Captain Ryan Hardy)





Captain Ryan Hardy, on horseback in 2006,
during Operation Jump Start
(Photo donated by Captain Ryan Hardy)





New Jersey soldiers on patrol at the U.S. - Mexican border in 2006
(Photo donated by Captain Ryan Hardy)



A reminder of the horse soldier days of 1916 when the 1st Squadron, predecessor to the current 102nd Cavalry, deployed to the U.S. - Mexican border



A close up of the New Jersey soldiers of Troop A and B in 2006



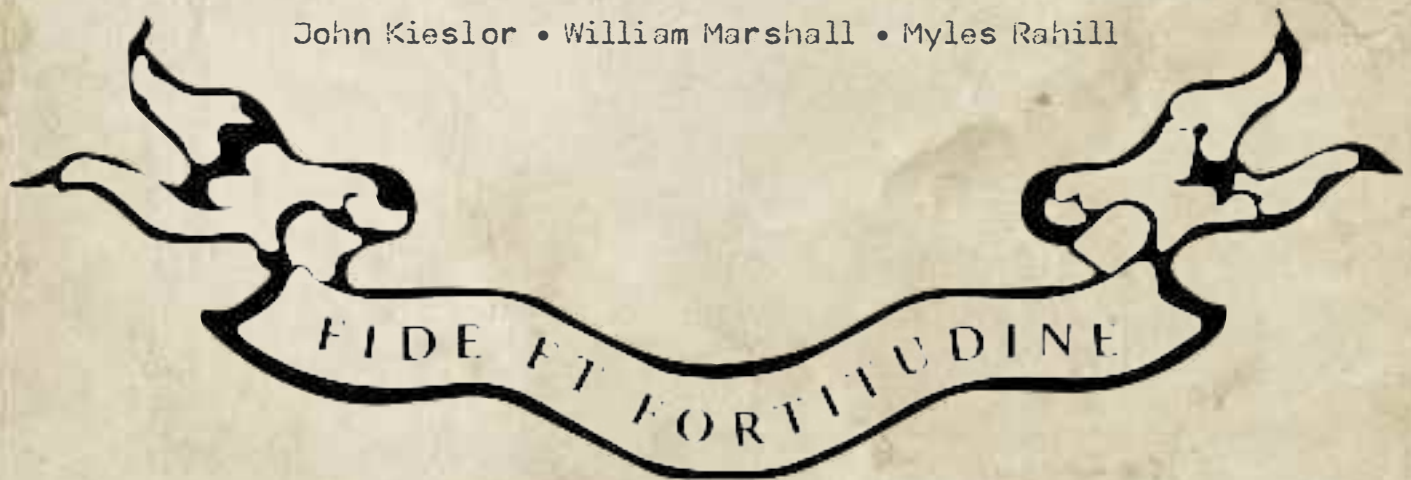


Special Note of Thanks

This commemorative pamphlet was developed based on many hours of research and exploration of historical unit records, journals and photographs contained in the 102nd Cavalry Regiment Association, The Essex Troop archives by the Essex Troop Mexican Campaign Committee, composed of the following Troopers:

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